

Never Mind the 4 1/4 Per Cent. The Liberty Bond Yield That Counts Is Victory

Let Kaiser Talk
And Foch Fight,
Says GeddesBritish Admiralty Lord
Deprecates Peace Idea
at This TimeFears It Might Slow
Up Munition WorkersTeuton Advances, He Feels,
May Have Deterrent
Effect on Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Talk of peace at this time is apt to paralyze the energies of soldiers and impair the usefulness and productivity of munition workers, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said today, in discussing the German attempt to obtain an armistice.

"We cannot win this war by talking peace," Sir Eric said. "To get us all talking of peace and the time when all arms will be grounded is just what Germany wants. Just imagine this kind of propaganda permeating a munitions factory. The men working there, who have always been keyed up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, suddenly weaken. They are told that peace is coming. They look at a great gun and say 'This will not be finished for three months and the war will be over in a few weeks, so what's the use of going ahead at such a pace?'"

The soldier at the front who gets the notion that peace is coming soon and that Germany is about to collapse loses the will to win, Sir Eric said. "There can be no greater peril to the cause of liberty, decency and humanity for which the Allies are fighting," he added, "than a relaxation of energy brought about by a general conviction that the war is about to end, that Germany is licked and that therefore it is not necessary to continue preparation and striving."

"I am not interested in how much longer Germany can hold out. What interests me is how great a whipping we can give her. The Allied armies and Allied navies will bring peace. Let the Kaiser talk while Foch shoots."

Wilson Opens Door
For German Escape,
Declares Pinchot

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President's failure to reject summarily the peace proposal of the German government was severely criticized today by Gifford Pinchot, who has been abroad in numerous capacities since America's entrance into the war. Mr. Pinchot said:

"Yesterday, Tuesday morning, all America was for peace by victory. Our people everywhere had but one answer to the Kaiser's peace offensive, and that was unconditional surrender."

"Yesterday morning the Kaiser and the military clique knew that discredit and defeat were staring them in the face. There were three possible avenues of escape—military, diplomatic and political—but they were possible only on condition that Foch's relentless hammering could be stopped."

"Yesterday morning all America knew that Foch's marvelous offensive was rapidly smashing the last German hope of escaping to German soil from a supreme disaster. All America believed that the enemies of Germany stood as firmly united in policy as they did in arms, and that the last dim hope of salvation for the German imperial and military caste was flickering to its end."

"Today the closing door is opened. Negotiations have begun. The Germans are offered that for which they dared not hope, a chance to retire without loss and without surrender behind the strongest line on earth on the mere repetition of professions such as we saw broken at Brest-Litovsk. For this is the condition laid down in our reply, and if they agree to it, we are in honor bound to carry out our end. Once behind the Rhine with their power intact, who can doubt that the pretext for repudiating their engagements would speedily be found?"

"If our Allies should perforce agree to such an armistice then the German armies would escape and the German military caste would claim its victory and survive. If they should not agree, then the councils of the Allies would be divided from our own, with consequences which few dare contemplate. The President has told us that this is our people's but a people's war. Our people want it won—want peace won and not negotiated and discussed. Nothing was ever clearer. If it is their war, why should not their will control?"

"We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our children, to our heroic French and our English Allies, to our own men who have died for this cause, to finish what we have so well begun. Now is the time for the American people to give its orders to its servants and let it be known—victory first and peace talk after."

THE NEW ALLIED VICTORY IN PICARDY



American, British and French troops on Tuesday smashed the foe in Picardy so completely that yesterday he was retreating quite rapidly. The heavy line is the front before the attack began. The broken line was reached by Tuesday night. The shaded belt shows approximately the territory occupied yesterday. The American "Wildcat" division is advancing on the front marked with a United States flag. The French are on the south, east of St. Quentin. The rest of the front is British.

Quick Answer
Is Expected to
Wilson's Note

Continued from page 1

and in the meantime the German armies in the West are being subjected to increasingly hard blows from Marshal Foch's forces—blows which are adding to the difficulties of the German High Command in extricating their forces from an already serious situation.

The fact that American Ambassador Sharp in making a personal investigation of the havoc wrought by the Germans in their forced retreat from French and Belgian territory has led to the belief that it is the purpose of the State Department to fully support the enormous claims for damages which Germany must meet as a condition of peace. So far the American government has not indicated a disposition to join with the Entente Allies in making a threat to destroy German cities or towns in retaliation for every such community destroyed by the Germans in France and Belgium, but Mr. Sharp's investigations might be regarded as also indicating a purpose to join in such representations should the facts sustain the press reports of the extent of the German atrocities.

President Wilson turned his attention today to the battlefields where the once conquering Teutonic armies are being driven back to their own soil. He walked over to Secretary Lansing's office at the State Department and sent for General March, who appeared with a huge military map of the West front.

The conference lasted only the few minutes required for the chief of staff to show the present battle lines and point to the advances of the victorious American, British and French armies, which are making inevitable a German retreat on a great scale.

Military men are vastly pleased over the President's refusal to even discuss an armistice while German soldiers remain on invaded soil anywhere, thus very flatly replying to that phase of Prince Maximilian's overtures, although the note dispatched yesterday was in the form of an inquiry.

The President is known to be ready to act without delay when the German Chancellor has answered the pointed questions asked in that note.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, expressed the opinion today that the President's inquiry in response to the German peace proposal was quite as effective as if he had bluntly proposed unconditional surrender.

"It must elicit a reply," said the Senator, "which in the very nature of things will disclose whether or not the German government was sincere in the original proposition for peace negotiations. I am inclined to believe that the German answer will disclose her absolute insincerity."

Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, issued a statement saying for the President to have answered otherwise than he did would have enabled the Kaiser to again raise the morale of his country, and would have enabled him to say: "I have proffered peace, but it has been spurned—we must fight on."

Military Comment

By William L. McPherson
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AFTER St. Quentin, Cambrai. The British entered yesterday the vital German base on the Hindenburg front which Byng came so near capturing in his brilliant but poorly backed up operation of last November. Byng was eleven months ahead of the Foch schedule. But his drive, in which the tank first came to the fore as a revolutionizing element in the tactics of offence, cleared the way for the semi-open warfare of to-day—a mode of warfare which is rapidly grinding the life out of the German defensive.

Cambrai and St. Quentin have gone. The two main anchorages of the Hindenburg positions in Northern France have been torn away. The old Hindenburg line between the Meuse and the North Sea has been split into two segments. Two big salients are left, within which Ludendorff can linger only at his own great peril.

The loss of Cambrai uncovers Douai. The British are now well in the rear of Douai and can easily envelope it from the southeast. When it falls the whole German line north through Lille to Courtrai will be turned. In this region Ludendorff hasn't very far to go to reach the line of the Scheldt River, from Antwerp west to Ghent and then south through Tournai to Valenciennes. A German retirement from the front north from Douai to the coast cannot very well be hindered. Foch may choose to exert no more pressure in this region than is necessary to keep the northern German armies moving.

But south of Douai and Cambrai the situation is very different. Here the deep German salient of which Laon is the apex is being steadily narrowed into a sack. If Ludendorff had gone back more rapidly he might have had a chance to hold a line cutting south from Valenciennes through Le Cateau to Guise, on the upper Oise, connecting by way of that river with La Fère and Laon. It would not have been an ideal defensive front, but if held it would have saved the St. Gobain bastion and the formidable positions about Laon.

Now that line seems out of the question. It is already threatened by the rapid advance of the British, Americans and French east of Cambrai and Le Cateau. Following up Tuesday's thrust, which wrested Cambrai from the enemy by breaking his communications to the

seaward to the war, says: "The step taken by the Central Empires must only strengthen the morale of the Italians and increase their fighting qualities. The enemy is asking peace while hanging over the precipice which is destined to swallow him if we make one last effort." Speaking at a reception tendered him by the press of the city, Samuel

Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed satisfaction at what he had seen on his trip to the Italian front and also alluded to the peace move of the Central Powers.

"We will not be duped by the enemy's manoeuvre," Mr. Gompers said. "We wish Germany, besides being beaten, to know that she is beaten."

Enemy Is Ready for
Pacific End, Austria
Premier DeclaresAcceptance of U. S. Plan
Means New Political Ideas,
He Tells Deputies

Also Voices a Threat

Central Powers Will Fight
Humiliation to Death, von
Hussarek Asserts

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—In opening the Austrian Chamber of Deputies Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, announced officially that a peace note had been sent to President Wilson, and said:

"In a measure the note accepts the basis for negotiations indicated by an important personality in the adverse camp. It is evident that the Central Powers are disposed to adopt a course leading to a pacific end."

"But I cannot deny that this basis requires, in many details, a modification of the political ideas which thus far have directed public opinion. Nevertheless, I hope this assembly will approve of the new step leading to an epoch in which the great peoples of the world will decide their own future."

"A response not taking into account our disposition would show a will to destroy us and would meet from the Central Powers inflexible resolution."

The Chamber of Deputies then began discussion of urgent motions concerning the food situation and interior questions.

Reichstag Silent
As Max Explained
Latest Peace Move

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—Georg Bernhard, the German political writer, writing for the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, says that Prince Maximilian's announcement in the Reichstag that an armistice has been requested was received in stony silence.

"Like ghosts' remembrances of former chancellors' speeches flitted through the Chamber, speeches invariably based on reports of the victorious march of German troops," he says.

Bernhard bitterly complains that Prince Maximilian neglected the opportunity to declare that Germany was ready to discuss with France the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, and with Russia the question of border provinces. He says this omission confirms the view that the new government means to perpetuate the political conceptions of the old government and declares that this continuation of the old policy is extraordinarily dangerous. He concludes:

"The government only puts its trust in President Wilson and a kind fate."

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Boris Turns to People

New Ruler Says He Will Let
His Subjects Control Him

BASEL, Oct. 9.—The will of the people of Bulgaria will be the guide of King Boris, the new ruler declared at a dinner to the members of the Bulgarian Cabinet, says a dispatch from Sofia.

"I will do my utmost to accomplish my task," the King said. "I will let myself be guided by the will of the people, will depend entirely on their devotion and will surround myself with patriotic advisers who, I am com-

There Was a King in Egypt

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